AUGUST 27, 1789. THE NUMBER 370.

Virginia Gazette
AND
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES,

Begun and held at the City of New-York, on Wednesday the fourth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine.

Extract from an ACT *to regulate the* COLLECTION *of* DUTIES *imposed by Law on the* TONNAGE *of* SHIPS *or* VESSELS, *and on* GOODS, WARES, *and* MERCHANDIZES, *imported into this State.*

(Concluded from our laſt.)

AND BE it further enacted, That if any officer or other perſon, executing, or aiding and aſſiſting in the ſeizure of goods, ſhall be ſued or moleſted for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or juſtice purſuant to law, ſuch officer or other perſon may plead the general iſſue, and give this act in evidence; and if in ſuch ſuit the plaintiff be non-ſuited, or judgment paſs againſt him, the defendant ſhall recover double coſt; and in all actions, ſuits or informations to be brought, where any ſeizure ſhall be made purſuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any perſon, in every ſuch caſe the onus probandi ſhall be upon ſuch claimant; and if any perſon ſhall forcibly reſiſt, prevent, or impede any officer of the cuſtoms, or their deputies, or any perſon aſſiſting them in the execution of their duty, ſuch perſons ſo offending ſhall for every offence be fined in a ſum not exceeding four hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, ſhall within three months after he enters upon the execution of his office, give bond with one or more ſufficient ſecurities, to be approved of by the comptroller of the treaſury of the United States, and payable to the ſaid United States, conditioned for the true and faithful diſcharge of the duties of his office according to law; that is to ſay, the collector of Philadelphia in the ſum of ſixty thouſand dollars, the collector of New-York, fifty thouſand dollars, the collector of Boſton, forty thouſand dollars, the collectors of Baltimore-town and Charleſtown, thirty thouſand dollars, the collector of Norfolk and Portſmouth, fifteen thouſand dollars, the collectors of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, of Salem and Beverly, Wilmington, Annapolis, George-town, in Maryland, Bermuda-Hundred, and City-Point, and Alexandria, ten thouſand dollars each, the collectors of Newbury Port, Glouceſter, Marblehead, Plymouth, Nantucket, Portland, & Falmouth, New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, Perth Amboy, Cheſter, Oxford, York-town, Dumfries, George-town, in South-Carolina, Beaufort, and Savannah, each five thouſand dollars, and all the other collectors, in the ſum of two thouſand dollars each. The naval-officers for the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town and Charleſton, ten thouſand dollars each, and all the other naval-officers, in the ſum of two thouſand dollars each. The ſurveyors of the ports of Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore-town and Charleſton, five thouſand dollars each, and all other ſurveyors one thouſand dollar each, which bonds ſhall be filed in the office of the ſaid comptroller, and be by him ſeverally put in ſuit for the benefit of the United States, upon any breach of the condition thereof.

And be it further enacted, That there ſhall be allowed and paid to the collectors, naval-officers and ſurveyors, to be appointed purſuant to this act, the fees and per centage following, that is to ſay; to each collector, for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons burthen or upwards, two dollars and an half; for every clearance of any ſhip or veſſel, of one hundred tons burthen and upwards two dollars and an half; for every entrance of any ſhip or veſſel under the burthen of one hundred tons, one dollar and an half; for every clearance of a ſhip or veſſel under one hundred tons burthen, one dollar and an half; for every permit to land goods, twenty cents; for every bond taken officially, forty cents; and for every permit to load goods for exportation, which are entitled to a drawback, thirty cents; for every official certificate, twenty cents; for every bill of health, twenty cents; for every other official document, (regiſters excepted) required by the owner or maſter of every veſſel, not before enumerated, twenty cents; and where a naval-officer is appointed to the ſame port, the ſaid fees ſhall be equally divided between the collector and the ſaid naval-officer, apportioning to each his moiety of the neceſſary expences of ſtationary and the rent of an office to be provided by the collector, in the place of his reſidence, moſt convenient for the trade of the diſtrict, in which the ſaid collector and naval officer ſhall each have at leaſt one ſeparate room; and the ſaid fees ſhall be received by the collector, who ſhall ſettle the accounts monthly, and pay to the naval-officer the balance which may be due to him on ſuch monthly ſettlement. To each ſurveyor there ſhall be allowed, for all the ſervices required by law, to be performed by ſuch ſurveyor, on board any ſhip or veſſel of one hundred tons and upwards, and having on board goods, wares and merchandize, ſubject to duty, three dollars; for the like ſervices on board any ſhip or veſſel of leſs than one hundred tons burthen, having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to duty, one and an half dollars; on all veſſels, not having on board goods, wares and merchandize ſubject to a duty, two thirds of a dollar; all which fees ſhall be paid to the collector, by the maſter or owner of the ſhip or veſſel, in which the ſervices are performed, and the ſaid collector ſhall pay weekly to the ſurveyor the fees ſo received. To each inſpector there ſhall be allowed for every day he ſhall be actually employed in aid of the cuſtoms, a ſum not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents, to be paid by the collector out of the revenue, and charged to the public. To the meaſurers, weighers and guagers reſpectively for their ſervices, ſhall be allowed and paid by the collector out of the revenue, for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of ſalt or grain, eighteen cents; for the meaſurement of every one hundred buſhels of coals, twenty-five cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, one cent; for the guaging of every caſk, ſix cents. There ſhall moreover be allowed to the collectors at each of the following ports, to wit: Boſton, Salem and Beverly, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk or Portſmouth, and Charleſton, one half a per centum on the amount of all monies, by them reſpectively received and paid into the treaſury of the United States, and to the collector at each of the other ports by this act eſtabliſhed, one per centum on the amount of all monies by them reſpectively received and paid into the treaſury of the United States. Every collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, ſhall cauſe to be affixed, and conſtantly kept in ſome public and conſpicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees, and duties demandable by law, and in caſe of failure herein, ſhall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with coſts, in any court having cognizance thereof, to the uſe of the informer; and if any officer of the cuſtoms ſhall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compenſation or reward, for executing any duty or ſervice required of him by law, he ſhall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforeſaid; for the uſe of the party grieved,

And be it further enacted, That the duties and fees to be collected by virtue of this act, ſhall be received in gold or ſilver coin only, at the following rates, that is to ſay, the gold coins of France, England, Spain and Portugal, and all other gold coin of equal fineneſs, at eighty-nine cents for every penny-weight. The Mexican dollar at one hundred cents; the crown of France at one dollar and eleven cents; the crown of England at one dollar and eleven cents; and all ſilver coins of equal fineneſs at one dollar and eleven cents per ounce.

And be it further enacted, That all the drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandize imported, ſhall be paid or allowed by the collector at whoſe office the ſaid goods, wares and merchandize were originally entered, and not otherwiſe, retaining one per centum for the benefit of the United States.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, *and be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize entitled to drawback, ſhall be re-laden before an entry ſhall be made with the collector of the port from whence ſuch goods are intended to be exported; which entry ſhall contain a particular account of the caſks and packages, their marks, numbers and contents, the coſt thereof, the veſſel or veſſels in which they were imported, and the place or places imported from; and the perſon or perſons intending to export ſuch goods, ſhall give bond, with one or more ſufficient ſureties, that the ſame or any part thereof, ſhall not be relanded in any port or place within the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace; and ſhall moreover make oath or affirmation as to the truth of the entry, that the goods, wares and merchandize, are in quantity, quality and value, as therein expreſſed, according to the inward entry thereof, which entry was duly made at the time of importation purſuant to the directions of this act; and that the quality is the ſame as at the time of importation; and the exporter of ſuch goods ſhall not be entitled to drawback the duties, until at leaſt ſix months after the exportation thereof, and until he ſhall produce to the collector with whom ſuch outward entry is made, a certificate in writing of two reputable merchants, at the foreign port or place in which the ſame were landed, together with the oath or affirmation of the maſter and mate of the veſſel in which they were exported, certifying the delivery thereof; but in caſe any veſſel ſhall be caſt away, or meet with ſuch unavoidable accidents as to prevent the landing ſuch goods, a proteſt in due form of law, made by the maſter and mate, or ſome of the ſeamen, or in caſe no ſuch proteſt can be had, then the oath of affirmation of the exporter ſhall be received in lieu of the other proofs herein directed, unleſs there ſhall be good reaſon to ſuſpect the truth of ſuch oath or affirmation, in which caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the collector to require ſuch further proof as the nature of the caſe may demand. PROVIDED ALSO, That no goods, wares or merchandize imported, ſhall be entitled to a drawback of the duties paid, or ſecured to be paid thereon, unleſs ſuch duties ſhall amount to twenty dollars at leaſt; nor unleſs they ſhall be exported in the ſame caſk, package or packages, and from the port or diſtrict into which they were originally imported, and moreover ſhall be re-laden under the inſpection of the collector, naval-officer or ſurveyor of the port.

And be it further enacted, That the ſums allowed to be paid by law on the exportation of dried or pickled fiſh, and of ſalted proviſions, ſhall be paid by the collector of the port or diſtrict from whence the ſame ſhall be exported: PROVIDED, That due entry thereof ſhall be firſt made and bonds given, as in caſe of drawbacks, and that no ſuch allowance ſhall be made, unleſs it ſhall amount to three dollars at the leaſt upon any one entry.

And be it further enacted, That if any goods, wares or merchandize, entered for exportation, with a view to draw back the duties, or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, ſhall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States as aforeſaid, all ſuch goods, wares and merchandize ſhall be ſubject to ſeizure and forfeiture, together with the veſſel from which ſuch goods ſhall be landed, and the veſſels or boats uſed in landing the ſame, and all perſons concerned therein, ſhall on indictment and conviction thereof, ſuffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding ſix months: And for diſcovery of frauds, and ſeizure of goods, wares and merchandize, relanded contrary to law, the ſeveral officers eſtabliſhed by this act ſhall have the ſame powers, and in caſe of ſeizure the ſame proceedings ſhall be had, as in the caſe of goods, wares and merchandize imported contrary to law: And for meaſuring, weighing, or gauging goods for exportation, the ſame fees ſhall be allowed as in like caſes upon the importation thereof.

And be it further enacted, That if any officer of the cuſtoms, ſhall directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe, reward or recompence for conniving, or ſhall connive at a falſe entry of any ſhip or veſſel, or of any goods, wares or merchandize, and ſhall be thereof convicted, every ſuch officer ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than two hundred, nor more than two thouſand dollars for each offence, and be for ever diſabled from holding any office of truſt or profit under the United States; and any perſon giving or offering any bribe, recompence or reward, for any ſuch deception, colluſion or fraud, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than two hundred, nor more than two thouſand dollars for each offence: And in all caſes where an oath or affirmation is by this act required from a maſter or other perſon, having command of a ſhip or veſſel, or from an owner or conſignee of goods, wares and merchandize, if the perſon ſo ſwearing or affirming, ſhall ſwear or affirm falſely, ſuch perſon ſhall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be puniſhed by fine or impriſonment, or both, in the diſcretion of the court before whom the conviction ſhall be had, ſo as the fine ſhall not exceed one thouſand dollars, and the term of impriſonment ſhall not exceed twelve months.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties accruing by any breach of this act, ſhall be ſued for and recovered with coſts of ſuit, in the name of the United States, in any court proper to try the ſame, by the collector of the diſtrict where the ſame accrued, and not otherwiſe, unleſs in caſes of penalty relating to an officer of the cuſtoms; and ſuch collector ſhall be, and hereby is authoriſed and directed to ſue for and proſecute the ſame to effect, and to diſtribute and pay the ſum recovered, after firſt deducting all neceſſary coſts and charges, according to law. And all ſhips or veſſels, goods, wares and merchandize, which ſhall become forfeit by virtue of this act, ſhall be ſeized, libelled and proſecuted as aforeſaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof; and the court ſhall cauſe fourteen days notice to be given of ſuch ſeizure and libel, by cauſing the ſubſtance of ſuch libel, with the order of the court thereon, ſetting forth the time and place appointed for trial, to be inſerted in ſome public newſpaper, neareſt the place of ſeizure, and alſo by poſting up the ſame in the moſt public manner for the ſpace of fourteen days, at or near the place of trial; and proclamation ſhall be made in ſuch manner as the court ſhall direct; and if no perſon ſhall appear to claim ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares, or merchandize, the ſame ſhall be adjudged to be forfeited; but if any perſon ſhall appear before ſuch judgment of forfeiture, and claim any ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, and ſhall give bond to defend the proſecution thereof, and to reſpond the coſt in caſe he ſhall not ſupport his claim, the court ſhall proceed to hear and determine the cauſe according to law: And upon the prayer of any claimant to the court, that any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandizes ſo ſeized and proſecuted, or any part thereof ſhould be delivered to ſuch claimant, it ſhall be lawful for the court to appoint three proper perſons to appraiſe ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, who ſhall be ſworn in open court for the faithful diſcharge of their duty; and ſuch appraiſement ſhall be made at the expence of the party on whoſe prayer it is granted; and on the return of ſuch appraiſement, if the claimant ſhall, with one or more ſureties, to be approved of by the court, execute a bond in the uſual form, to the United States,

For the payment of a ſum equal to the ſum at which the ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize ſo prayed to be delivered, be appraiſed, the court ſhall by rule order ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, to be delivered to the ſaid claimant, and the ſaid bond ſhall be lodged with the proper officer of the court: And if judgment ſhall paſs in favour of the claimant, the court ſhall cauſe the ſaid bond to be cancelled; but if judgment ſhall paſs againſt the claimant, as to the whole or any part of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, and the claimant ſhall not within twenty days thereafter pay into the court the amount of the appraiſed value of ſuch ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize ſo condemned, with the coſts, the bond ſhall be put in ſuit: And when any proſecution ſhall be commenced on account of the ſeizure of any ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares, or merchandize, and judgment ſhall be given for the claimant or claimants; if it ſhall appear to the court before whom ſuch proſecution ſhall be tried, that there was a reaſonable cauſe of ſeizure, the ſame court ſhall cauſe a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in ſuch caſe the claimant ſhall not be entitled to coſts, nor ſhall the perſon who made the ſeizure, or the proſecutor, be liable to action, judgment or ſuit, on account of ſuch ſeizure or proſecution. PROVIDED, That the ſhip or veſſel, goods, wares or merchandize, be after judgment forthwith returned to ſuch claimant or claimants, his or their agents: AND PROVIDED, That no action or proſecution ſhall be maintained in any caſe under this act, unleſs the ſame ſhall have been commenced within three years next after the penalty or forfeiture was incurred.

And be it further enacted, That all ſhips, veſſels, goods, wares or merchandize, which ſhall be condemned by virtue of this act, ſhall be ſold by the proper officer of the court in which ſuch condemnation ſhall be had, to the higheſt bidder at public action, by order of ſuch court, and at ſuch place as the court may appoint, giving at leaſt fifteen days notice (except in caſe of periſhable goods) in one or more of the public newſpapers of the place where ſuch ſale ſhall be; or if no paper is publiſhed in ſuch place, in one or more of the papers publiſhed in the neareſt place thereto.

And be it further enacted, That all penalties, fines and forfeitures, recovered by virtue of this act (and not otherwiſe appropriated) ſhall, after deducting all proper coſts and charges, be diſpoſed of as follows: One moiety ſhall be for the uſe of the United States, and paid into the treaſury thereof; the other moiety ſhall be divided into three equal parts, and paid to the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor of the diſtrict wherein the ſame ſhall have been incurred; and in ſuch diſtricts where only two of the aforeſaid officers ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, the ſaid moiety ſhall be equally divided between them; and in ſuch diſtricts where only one of the aforeſaid officers ſhall have been eſtabliſhed, the ſaid moiety ſhall be given to ſuch officer: PROVIDED NEVERTHELESS, That in all caſes where ſuch penalties, fines and forfeitures ſhall be recovered, in purſuance of information given to ſuch collector, by any perſon, other than the ſaid naval-officer, and ſurveyor, the one half of ſuch moiety ſhall be given to the informer, and the remainder thereof ſhall be diſpoſed of between the collector, naval-officer and ſurveyor, in manner and form as above limited and expreſſed.

AND WHEREAS, The States of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, and North-Carolina, have not as yet ratified the preſent Conſtitution of the United States, by reaſon whereof this act doth not extend to the collecting of duties within either of the ſaid two States, and it is thereby become neceſſary, that the following proviſion with reſpect to goods, wares or merchandize imported from either of the ſaid two States ſhould for the preſent take place.

Be it therefore further enacted, That all goods, wares and merchandize not of their own growth or manufacture, which ſhall be imported from either of the ſaid two States of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations, or North-Carolina, into any other port or place, within the limits of the United States, as ſettled by the late treaty of peace, ſhall be ſubject to the like duties, ſeizures and forfeitures, as goods, wares or merchandize, imported from any ſtate or country without the ſaid limits.

And be it further enacted, That no goods, wares or merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, ſubject to the payment of duties, ſhall be brought into the United States, in any other manner than by ſea, nor in any ſhip or veſſel leſs than thirty tons burthen, except within the diſtrict of Louiſville, and except alſo in ſuch veſſels as are now actually on their voyages; nor ſhall be landed, or unladen, at any other place than is by this act directed, under the penalty of ſeizure and forfeiture of all ſuch veſſels, goods, wares or merchandize, brought in, landed, or unladen in any other manner. And all goods, wares and merchandize brought into the United States by land, contrary to this act, ſhall be forfeited, together with the carriages, horſes and oxen, that ſhall be employed in conveying the ſame.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED, JULY 31, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
Preſident of the United States.

Proceedings of Congreſs,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Mr. Scott of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for eſtabliſhing a Land-Office for the weſtern territory; which was read and laid on the table.

Upon motion it was voted, that a ſtanding committee be appointed to examine the enrolled bills, and to preſent the ſame to the Preſident for his approbation and ſignature, and Mr. White and Mr. Partridge were accordingly appointed.

Mr. White of the committee appointed to examine into the meaſures taken by Congreſs, and the ſtate of Virginia, reſpecting the lands reſerved for the uſe of the officers and ſoldiers of ſaid ſtate, &c.—brought in a report, which was read and laid on the table.

The Houſe then proceeded in the conſideration of the amendments agreed upon in committee, to the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, &c. which being finiſhed, it was voted that the bill ſhould be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A meſſage by Mr. Secretary Lear was received, informing, that he was directed by the Preſident of the United States to return to the Houſe, an act to regulate the collection of duties impoſed upon ſhips and veſſels—and on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, which had received the Preſident's approbation and ſignature: He then delivered in the act and withdrew.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing that they had paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department, with amendments—

Alſo, that the Senate had appointed Mr. Wingate as a ſtanding committee, to join the committee appointed by the Hon. Houſe, to examine the enrolled bills, &c.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee for the purpoſe, brought in a bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and great ſeal of the United States, for the publication, preſervation and authentication of the acts of Congreſs, &c. which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham brought in a report which was alſo read and laid on the table.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, Auguſt 3

The engroſſed bill for regulating the coaſting trade, &c. was read a third time, and on motion, recommitted to be taken up to-morrow.

The bill for eſtabliſhing a land office for the weſtern territory was read a ſecond time, and made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Sherman had leave of abſence for one week.

The bill to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, great ſeal, &c was read, and made the order of the day for Friday.

Ordered that 100 copies of each of theſe bills, be printed for the members.

The report of the committee on amendments, was, on motion of Mr. Madiſon, made the order of the day for Wedneſday ſe'nnight.

Mr. Benſon introduced a reſolution to this purport That a committee be appointed, to join a committee of the Senate to conſider, and report when it will be convenient for Congreſs to adjourn; alſo, to report what buſineſs now before Congreſs muſt neceſſarily be attended to previous to a receſs, and what will be proper to poſtpone till the next ſeſſion—laid on the table.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department, with the amendments propoſed by the Senate being read, were acceded to in part—the conſideration of two articles was poſtponed till to-morrow.

The bill for eſtabliſhing light houſes, beacons, buoys, and public piers, as ſent down from the Senate with the amendments, was taken into conſideration, and the ſeveral amendments acceded to on the part of the Houſe.

The bill for allowing compenſations for their ſervices to the Preſident and Vice Preſident of the United States, was taken up—and on motion of Mr. Smith (of S. C.) a clauſe was added to the bill, by which the Preſident is to have the uſe of furniture and other effects, now in his poſſeſſion, belonging to the United States.

The bill was then paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading to morrow—and then the Houſe adjourned.

TUESDAY, Auguſt 4.

Mr. Heiſter preſented a petition from the inhabitants of Cumberland county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, praying that the ſeſſions of Federal Courts, may not be reſtricted to the city of Philadelphia—laid on the table.

The engroſſed bill for allowing a compenſation to the Preſident, and Vice Preſident, for their ſervices, was read a third time; and paſſed to be enacted.

Mr. Ames preſented a petition from Dudley Tyler, an officer in the late continental army, praying for an allowance for ſervices, which had not been compenſated—laid on the table.

Mr. Huntington preſented a memorial from Chriſtopher Collins ſtating, that he had invented a Perambulator upon more ſimple and adequate principles, than has hitherto been diſcovered; and praying for an excluſive right to uſe and improve the ſame—laid on the table.

Mr. White of the ſtanding committee to examine the enrolled bills, preſented the bill providing for the government of the weſtern territory, which the committee had examined, and found correct—the Speaker then ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Burke of the committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for allowing a compenſation to the members of both Houſes, and to their reſpective officers: This bill provides that the compenſation ſhall be as follows, viz.

To each member of the Senate and Houſe, Six Dollars per day.

Speaker of the Houſe Twelve Dollars per day.

To the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe each, Fifteen Hundred Dollars a year, and Two Dollars a day, each, during the ſeſſion of the Legiſlature:—One principle Clerk to each, at Three Dollars a day during the ſeſſion—One engroſſing Clerk to each, at Two Dollars a day during the ſeſſion.

Serjeant at Arms, Three Dollars a day during the ſeſſion.

Door Keeper to the Houſe and Senate, each, Seven Hundred and Thirty Dollars a year.

Aſſiſtant Door Keepers, during the ſeſſion, One Dollar and Fifty Cents a day each.

This bill was laid on the table.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole on the bill for regiſtering and clearing veſſels, and regulating the coaſting trade.

A clauſe was added to this bill, which provides for a ſuſpenſion of the bounty of five cents, on every barrel of pickled fiſh, every quintal of dried fiſh and every barrel of ſalted proviſions, exported from the United States, as allowed by the impoſt law, till after the laſt day of July, 1790.

The committee having finiſhed this bill, the Speaker reſumed the chair—the Houſe acceded to the ſeveral amendments, and the bill was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Benſon's motion, introduced yeſterday was taken up, and after a ſhort debate, a committee for the purpoſe therein mentioned, conſiſting of Mr. Carroll, Mr. Heiſter, and Mr. Wadſworth, was appointed.

The Houſe then reſumed the conſideration of the amendments to the treaſury bill propoſed by the Senate, on which a deciſion was poſtponed yeſterday—a lengthy debate enſued upon the ſubject, in which the ſubſtance of the arguments upon the Preſident's power of removability was repeated, and which terminated in not acceding to the amendments of the Senate.

The Houſe adjourned at half after 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Auguſt 5.

The houſe paſſed the bill for eſtabliſhing the department of war, with the amendment propoſed by the Senate.

Alſo, paſſed the bill, with amendments, as returned by the Senate, for regulating the government of the weſtern territory.

The bill for regulating the coaſting trade was read the third time, paſſed the houſe, and ordered to be tranſmitted to the Senate for concurrence.

A meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear, his Secretary, informing that he approved the bill for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, and had ſigned the ſame.

The report of the committee, reſpecting the donation lands in the weſtern territories, granted by Virginia to Virginia troops, late in the ſervice of the United States, was read a ſecond time.

Mr. White laid a motion on the table for reſcinding a reſolution of the late Congreſs, reſpecting the location of lands for the Virginia troops.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for compenſating the ſervice of the members of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, and their officers.

A motion was made to ſtrike out ſix dollars per diem as a compenſation for each member.

The queſtion for ſtriking out ſix dollars, was put, and determined in the negative 34 to 16.

A motion was made for reducing the compenſation to the Speaker, which met with a ſimilar fate.

The committee, not having time to go through the bill, roſe and reported progreſs.

THURSDAY, Auguſt 6.

Mr. White from the committee appointed for the purpoſe of examining the enrollment of the laws, reported that they had examined the act concerning Light-Houſes, the act for eſtabliſhing a department of war, and the act relative to the government of the Weſtern Territory; that they were duly enrolled, and ready for the ſignature of the Speaker.

The order of the day for taking up the bill relative to copy rights of authors and inventors, was poſtponed till Thurſday next.

Mr. White obtained leave of abſence for the remainder of the ſeſſion.

Mr. Gerry moved a reſolution, that a committee be appointed to report a catalogue of books neceſſary for the uſe of Congreſs, and an eſtimate of the amount thereof, and the beſt mode of procuring them. The reſolution was read and laid on the table.

The houſe went into a committee on the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſation to be allowed the members of Congreſs, and their officers, and having made ſome amendments to the bill, roſe and reported the ſame; the bill was agreed to, and ordered to be engroſſed—it now ſtands as follows:

The wages of the Speaker Twelve Dollars per day; the other members Six Dollars per day, and two days pay for every twenty miles diſtance from home.

The ſalary of the Chaplains was fixed at the rate of 500 dollars per annum, during the ſeſſion of Congreſs.

The ſalary of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the Houſe, at the rate of 1500 dollars per annum, and two dollars per day during the ſeſſions of Congreſs.

The firſt clerks under the Secretary and clerks of the houſes, at three dollars per day, and the other clerks at two dollars per day each.

The Sergeant at arms four dollars per day during the ſeſſions.

The door-keepers 730 dollars per annum, and their aſſiſtants two dollars per day during the ſeſſions.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, that they inſiſted on their amendments to the treaſury bill, reſpecting the removability of the Secretary by the Preſident.

That they had agreed to the reſolution of the houſe for appointing a committee to report what buſineſs ought to be finiſhed previous to the adjournment.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) Feb. 25.

THE following very extraordinary circumſtance happened on the Hertford eſtate of Thomas Jemmitt, Eſq; at Mahaut, and is furniſhed us by Mr. Jemmitt himſelf.

On Saturday laſt a pregnant negro woman, who was remarkably big, but uncertain in her reckoning, was delivered of a male-infant without any aſſiſtance, in the forenoon; but it appearing evident that there was another child, two negro mid-wives of the neighbourhood were ſent for, who continued with her until Sunday morning, when their ſkill being judged inſufficient, a Dr. Griuſeppi was ſent for, who arrived in about an hour; and, in half an hour afterwards delivered her of three girls.

The four infants are of the ordinary ſize; and, as well as the mother, are in a fair way to do well. This inſtance of fecundity may be deemed as an extraordinary circumſtance in itſelf, independent of the additional ſingularity of the male getting the ſtart by upwards of eighteen hours of the female offspring.

BOSTON, Auguſt 10.

THE following incident which took place at Cobbiſeconte (in Kennebeck) about two years ſince, we are informed of by a gentleman now in town.—In plowing up ſome land, he ſtruck againſt a humen ſkull, and on digging down about the ſame, found almoſt erect, the entire bones of an Indian, ſewed in birch bark; ſuppoſed to have been buried about 150 years.——From the length of the bones ſhe was ſuppoſed to have been ſeven feet and an half in heighth; and proportionably large. One of the ſpectators of this occurrence, a large full-faced man, with eaſe put the jaw-bone over his own.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 11.

ON Saturday laſt, at Mr. Campbell's tavern, Mr. Delaplaine and Mr. Underwood fired four rifles and four round bullets, for a wager.

As this ſhooting match was advertiſed in the public papers, a great number of gentlemen attended, and ſome of them of the firſt character in this city, among the reſt, Capt. John M'Pherſon of Philadelphia, who, as ſoon as he got to Mr. Campbell's, declared, that he came out to teach mankind the real uſe of arms, and he therefore gave a challenge to that large company, and all the other gentlemen in America, to fire with him at a mark, with a ſingle bullet—his antagoniſt to fire with the ſame powder, the ſame ſort of ball, the ſame muſquet, and the ſame diſtance; the diſtance to be fixed by him, and that they ſhould fire ſtanding erect, without any reſt. The declaration made every body ſmile, as Capt M'Pherſon has but one arm, and he gave a challenge to every other man with two. Captain John Steakes of the light-horſe took him up, and deſired to know how much he would fire for. M'Pherſon's reply was, any quantity of liquor, for the good of the company; he ſhould injure his own feelings, if he fired for caſh, as he was very certain he could fire better than any other man on earth.

This produced a general laugh; he then replied, pleaſe, gentlemen, to reſtrain your mirth till I give you cauſe—I will now go and ſee if I can find a muſquet that I am able to ſupport with one hand; he did, and found one, which Mr. Delaplaine was then cleaning, and requeſted Mr. Delaplaine for the uſe of it, after the firſt wager was decided, which requeſt was granted.

After the gentlemen had fired their eight ſhot, Capt. M'Pherſon ſtepped off ſixty yards further back, joking the former combatants, telling them, when the Americans went to war, each of the ſoldiers ſhould carry two chairs with them, one to ſit upon, and the other to reſt the muzzle of his gun upon, but he would very ſoon teach them how to ſhoot their enemy.

Capt Steakes fired firſt, at the diſtance Capt. M'Pherſon fixed, which was one hundred and ſixty yards, but miſſed the door that the target was marked upon—then ſeveral gentlemen ſwore it would be a drawn wager, for that Capt. M'Pherſon could not touch it. M'Pherſon then declared, that he would lay his life he would hit the door, and he did not believe he would be far from the mark, but if he did not, no man in New-York ſhould ever ſee his face again, as he could not think of looking a man in the face, after the declarations he had made, if he failed to execute what he had ſaid was in his power.

He then took hold of the muſket, and pretending he had not ſtrength in his arm to hold it ſteady, by moving it backwards and forwards till he knocked off his own hat; but the inſtant after he had knocked off his hat, he held it very ſteady, for he inſtantly fired, and his ball went through the door, within three quarters of an inch of the mark.

This indeed aſtoniſhed all that were preſent, for he had made a much better ſhot without a reſt, at ſixty yards greater diſtance than any of the gentlemen who had fired from a reſt eight times. He then declared, that he came to that place to meet that reſpectable company—that if properly encouraged, he could teach the Americans to fire better than any other men on earth.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 19.

Sundry late COMMUNICATIONS to Mr. PEALE's MUSEUM, viz.

A WAR Cap and a Cloak made of Feathers; a Garment made of Bark, from Otaheite; preſent by Mr. John Galt.

A piece of Fine Cloth, made of Bark, 4 yards long, and more than 2 yards wide; by Mr. Pryor.

An Antic Veſſel, made of the Lava of Mount Veſuvius, found in the city of Herculaneum; the Hon. William Bingham, Eſquire.

That rare and beautiful Bird called the Bird of Paradiſe, from the Molucca, or Spice Iſlands, in the East-Indies, and ſundry curious Shells; by Mrs. O'Donnel (Baltimore).

An East-India Bow and Arrow, and a curious Hanging Neſt, from the East-Indies; by Capt. O'Donnel.

The Bow of an African Prince, which was given by the Patriotic Mrs. Motte, to a Detachment of the American Army, for the Purpoſe of burning her own Houſe, then fortified by the Britiſh; by Gen. Otho Williams.

A beautiful Sea Feather, and a Porcupine Fiſh; by Captain Maſon.

A Paroquet; by Miſs Jerves.

A very curious Cabbage-Stock; by Mr. Cochren.

A Pair of Jarvis Sparrows, from the East-Indies; by Mr. Ozeas.

A compleat Model of a Pentagon Fortification and Out works, according to Monſieur Vauban; by Zebulon Hollingſworth, Eſquire.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 27.

Extract of a letter from Colonel Morgan, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Proſpect, New-Jerſey, Auguſt 6, 1789.

"IMMEDIATELY on my return from New-York, where I mean to go next week, I will give you every neceſſary information reſpecting the ſettlement I have begun on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, 12 or 15 leagues below the mouth of the Ohio, where a reſpectable garriſon will be ſtationed next October for the protection of the inhabitants, and a fort built.

"All that I can now ſatisfy you in is, that the country, climate and ſoil are very deſirable; that the latitude of New Madrid is about 36 or 36½ degrees; that it is my intention to proceed in the ſettlement without delay; that I ſhall remove my family there, and that I have left Colonel Benjamin Harriſon, late of Virginia, on the ſpot to diſtribute lands in my abſence to all applicants, who are already numerous, and daily increaſing."

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, May 22.

"A bill is brought into Parliament to regulate the corn and flour import and export trade, and which is expected to paſs into a law, and by it great difficulties are expected to attend the importation of theſe articles, of which I deem it right to adviſe you leſt by the account I give, you ſhould be induced to export, and be a loſer."

The following is a liſt of ſhips of war, belonging to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, now laying off the mouth of York river.

L'Illuſtre	74	——	L'Viſcount de Ponteves.
L'Leopard	74	——	Marquis de la Galiſſeret.
L'Andromache	40	——	Mr. De Suſannet.
L'Sanſible	40	——	Mr. De Braye.
L'Active	32	——	Mr. De Traverſae.

INSCRIPTION

For the Tomb of the Rev. DAVID GRIFFITH, Biſhop elect of this ſtate, who departed this life at Philadelphia, Auguſt 3d, 1789.

WHOE'ER thou art, who lov'ſt to ſhed the tear,
Of fond regret, o'er Virtue's ſacred bier,
Approach with awe, this venerable duſt,
Which now contains the aſhes of the juſt;
Pauſe o'er the grave, where gentle Griffith ſleeps,
And ſtill the Church, her faithful Paſtor weeps;
Think of the pattern which his life diſplay'd,
And form thy own by its illuſtrious aid!
How great his loſs, thou wid'w'd mourner ſay,
And ye who cheriſhed his parental ſway,
Ye flocks by him, with conſtant ardor led,
Whoſe hopes he ſtrengthened, and whoſe footſteps led,
Ye ſoldiers, taught, amid the din of arms,
The milder glories, of religion's charms;
And thou Virginia, whoſe Biſhop's chair,
Is now exchanged, for fun'ral honours here.
By friendly hands his dying eyes were clos'd,
By friendly hands his decent limbs compos'd,
A Brother Biſhop, mourn'd his early doom,
And Brother Paſtors, wept before his tomb;
The ſolemn dirge was chaunted to his ſhade,
And Smith's bright eloquence his ſhrine array'd:
Angels mean while, their ſacred gueſt receiv'd,
And ſaw with wonder, that we Mortals griev'd;
Around his head they blooming laurels twine,
And give for fading honours, the Divine!

*** *The Journals of the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Convention are printed, and will be delivered (when called for) to the reſpective pariſhes by the Printer hereof.*

††† *A NEGRO WOMAN with a CHILD about 2 years old, for ſale. Inquire of the Printer.*

NORFOLK, Auguſt 20, 1789.

THE ſubſcribers take the liberty of informing the public, that they have eſtabliſhed a PRINTING OFFICE at Norfolk—and in order to carry on the buſineſs to effect, and to the ſatisfaction of thoſe who may vouchſafe to employ them, they beg leave to ſolicit the patronage and encouragement of thoſe enlightened characters who would wiſh to circulate diffuſively through this extenſive dominion, thoſe benefits and advantages which are ever derived from the liberal ſupport of a Preſs founded upon principles of independent impartiality, and conducted with a ſteady attention to the public weal, and the inſtruction and amuſement of its friends. With theſe views and intentions impreſſed on their minds, they are emboldened to offer their ſervices to their fellow-citizens, but more particularly to thoſe of the flouriſhing towns of Norfolk and Portſmouth—whoſe preſent commercial importance, brightened by the fair proſpect of their future growing wealth, and the diſtinguiſhed rank they will take ere long in the great towns of the Union, render it peculiarly neceſſary that a ſucceſſor to the late Mr. M'Lean ſhould forthwith be appointed; and they are, at the ſame time, prone to hope, that if a long experience in their profeſſion, an unwearied diligence and attention to buſineſs, added to as moderate a compenſation for their labors as can reaſonably be expected, ſhall be permitted to operate as a favourable introduction to the notice of the public, they will be able at leaſt, to equal the expectations and wiſhes of thoſe who may be deſirous of promoting their undertaking.

WILLIAM PRENTIS.
DANIEL BAXTER.

MR. DONALD finding his Health much impaired by the cloſe attention which he has been obliged to give to the buſineſs of Meſſrs. DONALD & BURTON, has come to a reſolution of giving up the entire direction of it in future to Mr. JAMES BROWN, for whoſe tranſactions (of what ever nature they may be) the houſe of DONALD & BURTON, of London, are, and will be reſponſible.

RICHMOND, Auguſt 18, 1789.

☞ *The money in the funds, appropriated to the payment of the intereſt on Military Certificates, will be divided among the holders of thoſe Warrants for the Sixth years intereſt, which ſhall be brought into the Treaſury to be regiſtered, between the date hereof, and the 28th day of September next, as the law directs.*

J. AMBLER, Treaſurer.

Treaſury-Office,
Auguſt 10, 1789.

☞ *JOURNEMEN Cabinet makers who are maſters of their trade, will meet with employment by applying to the ſubſcriber.*

HENRY MANN.

Who would be glad to purchaſe a few old hair mattraſſes. H. M.

Richmond, Auguſt 21, 1789.

By virtue of a DEED of TRUST, made to the ſubſcribers by the late Gen. Thomas Nelſon, will be ſold at Hanover courthouſe, on Thurſday the firſt day of October,

ALL THAT

TRACT OF LAND,

Lying on Pamunkey river, In the county of Hanover, known by the name of

BULLFIELD.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcribers, and to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

NATHANIEL BURWELL,
FRANCIS WILLIS, jun.
WILLIAM NELSON, jun.
THOMAS NELSON, jun. } *Truſtees.*

YORK, Auguſt 20, 1789.

To be Sold,

On the 21ſt day of September next, in YORK,

ALL THE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

NEGROES, STOCK, AND A

CHARIOT & HORSES

that belonged to the late General Thomas Nelſon.

There will alſo be ſold on the 5th day of October next, in Hanover,

ALL THE NEGROES,

STOCK, & PLANTATION UTENSILS,

That were the property of the late General THOMAS NELSON.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers on giving bond with ſecurity to be approved of by the ſubſcriber. WILLIAM NELSON, jun. Ex'or.

YORK, Auguſt 9, 1789.

For Sale,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On SATURDAY *the 29th inſtant,*

THE BRIG

RAPPAHANNOCK,

(LYING HERE)

Burthen 2100 barrels of FLOUR:

She is juſt arrived from ſea, and is well found with ſails and rigging, and every material to proceed on a voyage. She is Virginia built, and four years old. An inventory of her materials will be ſhown by the Captain on board, or by JOHN LEGG, Y. M.

Fredericksburg, Auguſt 12, 1789

Notice is hereby Given

THAT a petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying, that the petitions from this county, preſented to the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly, and the bill brought in, purſuant thereto, be again taken up, and, that a law do paſs in conformity to the ſame. Alſo that the inhabitants of the Borough, be precluded from directing the affairs of the county and its court, they having no buſineſs to tranſact therein. That the inhabitants of ſaid Borough, be diſqualified from a double ſuffrage in electing of members to the General Aſſembly, or from interfering with, or in any manner procraſtinating the adminiſtration of juſtice in ſaid county. That, agreeable to the repeated petitions of the people, for many years paſt, the court of the county, be taken out of the Borough, and fixed among the people, who have buſineſs to tranſact in it, and in the moſt central, and convenient place. It will be further prayed, that the preſent courthouſe, the jail, and all lands belonging thereto, with all other lands and tenements, the property of the county, be ſold, and the money appropriated towards building another courthouſe and jail, and for eſtabliſhing a ſchool houſe, for the education of the youth of indigent parents. But if a compleat ſeperation, cannot be obtained, then the pariſhes of Portſmouth and St. Brides, to be made two counties, the former, by the name of Portſmouth county, and the latter St Brides county, that the diſtrict of Blackwater, in Princeſs-Anne county, be added to St. Brides county, and Elizabeth river pariſh, be annexed to Princeſs Anne county. Alſo a petition, praying payment, for a market-houſe, burnt, by order of our commanding officer, January 1776, in the town of Portſmouth.

NORFOLK COUNTY, July 30, 1789.

WILLIAMSBURG, Auguſt 4, 1789.

COMMITTED to this jail two Runaway negroes a man and woman; they formerly belonged to Col Samuel Griffin, and were ſold at Richmond, and have been run away about twelve months. The man's name is BRADDOCK, and the woman's name MILLY; was ſold to Mr. Carnell of Red Sone, BRADDOCK ſays he was ſold to General Wilkinſon of Kentuckey; their owners are deſired to come prove their property pay charges and take them away.

JOHN CRUMP, jailor.

POET's CORNER.

A DIALOGUE.

COLIN.

SYLVIA, muſt I ever burn,
Muſt I ever ſigh in vain!
Why not ſhow ſome kind return
To ſo true, ſo fond a ſwain?

SYLVIA.

Men were ever falſe in love
Oaths and vows are but deceit;
Still from fair to fair they rove,
Each believing maid to cheat.

COLIN.

Lovely maid, thoſe fears diſpel,
Colin ſeeks not to betray;
Far from that, he loves ſo well,
Sylvia he would wed to-day!

SYLVIA.

Nay, dear youth, my heart you carry,
By that true convincing ſtroke;
When the lover will but marry,
We are ſure he does not joke.

COLIN.

Love-ſick ſwains, my council hear;
Would you break the maiden's pride,
Would you prove your love ſincere,
Make, like me, the fair a bride.

Gentle maid, of man beware,
Oft thy ſigh and vow in jeſt;
He who truly loves the fair,
Offers marriage as the teſt.

BOTH.

Away then, deceit, and truſt us, you'll find;
When ſwains are but honeſt, the nymph will be kind.

THE BOW.

AN african Prince, ſubdued in battle, capitulated for his bow and quiver;—a bauble bought his life. A Britiſh merchant ſent him to South-Carolina, where he was ſold as a ſlave. A placid countenance, and ſubmiſſive manners, marked his reſignation; and preſerved him, in all ſituations, the poſſeſſion of his arms—the only companions he had left—the ſole object of his affections. His ſtateline's and ſtrength recommended him to Col ne' Mo'te, a humane maſter, in whoſe ſervice he died, in ſtedfaſt faith of a certain reſurrection in his native ſtate.

The bow and quiver were preſerved as relicts of a faithful ſlave, in the Colonel's family, who gratefully remember the ſervices, the fortitude, and the fidelity of the truſty, the gentle IAMBO.

In the Campaign of 1781, the widow of Colonel Motte (who died a patriot) was baniſhed from her houſe, on the river Congaree, then fortified by a Britiſh garriſon; the garriſon was beſieged by a ſmall detachment from the American army, whoſe approaches were ſoon within bow-ſhot. The widow, who lived in a cottage in ſight of the fort, was informed that the preſervation of her houſe was the only impediment to its immediate reduction—and ſhe was informed of the expedients propoſed.—Here, ſaid ſhe, (preſenting the African bow and quiver) are the materials—Iambo never uſed theſe arrows, and I fear they are poiſoned; uſe them not, therefore, even againſt your enemies—but take the bow, any arrow will waft a match. Spare not the houſe, ſo you expel the foe. The blazing roof produced ſubmiſſion—the Britons droped their arms—the Americans entered the houſe, and both joined to extinguiſh the flames.

The miſfortunes of a Prince, and the heroiſm of a lady, are not uncommon—the novelty is the bow—a ſtem of genuine bamboo—which, deſtined for the defence of Liberty in Africa ſerved the ſame cauſe in America, was preſerved by an officer of the patriot army—preſented to Mr. PEALE, and is now depoſited in his MUSEUM.

PITTSBURGH, Auguſt 1.

To Meſſrs. Bedford and Turnbull, Pittſburg.

New-Madrid, April 14, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

THE inclemency of the ſeaſon, and the precautions neceſſary for the advantage and ſecurity of our party and enterprize, rendered our voyage down the Ohio long, though not a diſagreeable one. We have now been in the Miſſiſſippi two months, moſt of which time has been taken up in viſiting the lands from Cape St. Comme, on the north, to this place on the ſouth, and weſtward to the river St. Francois, the general courſe of which is parallel with the Miſſiſſippi, and from twenty to thirty miles diſtance.

Colonel Morgan, with 19 others, undertook to reconnoitre the lands above, or north of the Ohio; this gave him the earlieſt poſſible opportunity of producing his credentials to Don Manuel Peres, governor of the Illinois, who treated him and thoſe who accompanied him with the greateſt poſſible politeneſs; and their arrival, after their buſineſs was known, created a general joy throughout the country, among all ranks of its inhabitants. Even the neighbouring Indians have expreſſed the greateſt pleaſure on our arrival, and intentions of ſettlement.

There is fact a ſingle nation or tribe of indians who claims or pretend to claim, a foot of land granted to Colonel Morgan. This is a grand matter in favour of our ſettlement.

The governor very cheerfully ſupplied our party with every neceſſary demanded by Colonel Morgan, and particularly with horſes and guides to reconnoitre all the lands to the weſtern limits, and from north to ſouth, in the interior country.

In an undertaking of this nature, it is not to be doubted, but different opinions have prevailed amongſt us in regard to the moſt advantageous ſituation where was beſt to eſtabliſh the firſt ſettlement of farmers and planters. A conſiderable number of reputable French families on the American ſide of the Illinois, who propoſe to join us, wiſhed to influence our judgments in favour of a very beautiful ſituation and country about twelve leagues above the Ohio. A number of American farmers, deputed from Poſt St. Vincents, and ſome others of our party, were delighted with the country oppoſite the Ohio, one league back from the river, to which there is acceſs by a rivulet, which empties itſelf into the Miſſiſſippi about two and an half, or three miles above the Ohio. Some declared for a ſituation and very fine country, to which there is a good landing at the higheſt floods and about nine miles below the Ohio; but after maturely conſidering every circumſtance, and examining the country in this neighbourhood fully, we have united in the reſolution to eſtabliſh our new city, from whence this letter is dated, about twelve leagues below the Ohio, at a place formerly called Lance La Graiſe, or the Greaſy Bend, below the mouth of a river, marked in Captain Hutchin's map Cheyouſea or Sound river.

Here the banks of the Miſſiſſippi, for a conſiderable length, are high, dry, and pleaſant, and the ſoil weſtward to the river St. Francois, is of the moſt deſirable quality for Indian corn, tobacco, flax, cotton, hemp, and indigo, though thought by ſome too rich for wheat; inſomuch, that we verily believe that there is not an acre of it uncultivable, or even indifferent land, within a thouſand ſquare miles.

The country riſes gradually from the Miſſiſſippi into fine, dry, pleaſant and healthful grounds, ſuperior, we believe, in beauty and in quality, to every other part of America.

The limits of our new city of Madrid are to extend four miles ſouth down the river, and two miles weſt from it, ſo as to croſs a beatiful deep lake, of the pureſt ſpring water, 100 yards wide, and ſeveral leagues in length north and ſouth, and emptying itſelf by a conſtant narrow ſtream through the center of the city. The banks of this lake, which is called St. Ann's, are high, dry and pleaſant: The water deep, clear, and ſweet, the bottom a clean ſand, free from wood, ſhrubs, or other vegetables, and well ſtored with fiſh.

On each ſide of this delightful lake, ſtreets are to be laid out 100 feet wide, and a road to be continued round it of the ſame breadth, and the trees are directed to be preſerved for ever, for the health and pleaſure of its citizens.

A ſtreet 120 feet wide on the banks of the Miſſiſſippi is laid out, and the trees are directed to be preſerved for the ſame purpoſe.

Twelve acres in a central part of the city are to be ſervde in the like manner, and be ornamented, improved, and regulated by the magiſtracy of the city for public walk, and forty lots of half an acre each, are appropriated to ſuch public uſe as the citizens ſhall recommend, or the chief-magiſtrate direct; and one lot of twelve acres is to be reſerved for the king's uſe. One city lot of half an acre, and one lot of five acres, to be a very free gift to each of the 600 firſt ſettlers.

Our ſurveyors are now engaged in laying out the city and out-lots upon this extenſive and approved plan, and in ſurveying the country into farms of 320 acres each, previous to individuals making any choice or ſettlement.

Theſe farms, and the conditions of ſettlement being alſo upon a plan univerſally ſatisfactory, will prevent the endleſs law-ſuits which different modes in other countries have eſtabliſhed, and entailed upon the poſterity of the firſt ſettlers.

We have built cabins, and a magazine for proviſions, &c. and are proceeding to make gardens, and to plough and plant 100 acroſs of the fineſt prairies land in the world with Indian corn, ſome hemp, flax, cotton, tobacco, and potatoes.

The timber here differ in ſome inſtances from what you have in the middle ſtates of America; yet we have white oaks of an extraordinary great ſize, tall and ſtraight; alſo black oaks, mulbury, aſh, poplar, parſimons, crab apple in abundance, and larger than ever we ſaw before, hickory, walnut, locuſt, and ſaſſafras trees of an extraordinary length and ſtraightneſs, are common of 24 inches diameter.

The underwood is principally cane and ſpice.—The timber unknown to you are cypreſs, pacan, coffee, cucumber, and ſome others. The cypreſs grows on the low land along the river, and is equal in quality to white ceader.

We have a fine tract of this in our neighbourhood, which Colonel Morgan has directed to be ſurveyed into lots of a ſuitable ſize, to accommodate every farm.

We are pleaſed with the climate, and have reaſon to flatter ourſelves that we have at laſt found a country equal to our moſt ſanguine wiſhes.

Several principal French gentlemen at St. Gennieve has offered to conduct Colonel Morgan, or any perſon he pleaſes to ſend; to as fine iron and lead mines as any in America, within a ſhort day's journey of the Miſſiſſippi, and within the bounds of his territory.

It is intended to preſerve theſe for ſome perſon or perſons of ſufficient capital and knowledge to undertake to work them.

Salt ſprings are ſaid to be diſperſed through all the country; as we have this information from the beſt authority we believe it, but have not viſited any.

The banks of the Miſſiſſippi for many leagues in extent, commencing 20 odd miles above the Ohio, are a continued chain of limeſtone; but we have not yet found any in this neighbourhood.

We would mention many other particulars which would be pleaſing to our friends, but this would require more time to write a copy, than we can ſpare from our other neceſſary employments. We however add, that a thouſand farms are directed to be ſurveyed, which will ſoon be executed, for the immediate choice and ſettlement of all families who ſhall come here next fall, and that the months of September, October, November, December, and January, are the moſt proper to arrive here, as the farmers can begin to plough in February, and continue that work until Chriſtmas.

After the ſurveys are compleated, Colonel Morgan and Major M'Cully will proceed to New York, via New-Orleans and Cuba; and Colonel Shreeve, Captain Light and Captain Taylor, with all others who conclude to return immediately for their families, will aſcend the Ohio, in time to leave Fort Pitt again for this place in October.

Captain Huſing undertakes the direction of a number of ſingle men to plant one hundred acres of Indian corn, ſome tobacco, cotton, flax and hemp. Colonel Morgan has ſupplied him with horſes and ploughs, &c. He will be able to build a good houſe and mill againſt his father and brothers arrival here next fall.

As not a ſingle perſon of our whole party, conſiſting of ſeventy men, has been ſick an hour, nor met with any accident, but on the contrary all enjoy perfect health, and are in high ſpirits on the diſcovery of this happy clime and country, we think it neceſſes to mention the name of any one in particular.

We are, Sirs,
Your moſt obedient ſervants,

(Signed)
George M'Cully,
John Dodge,
Peter Light,
David Rankin,
John Ward,
John Stewart,
James Rhea.

A true copy.

SAMUEL SELLMAN, jun.

EXCELLENT *and* EXTENSIVE

PASTURAGE,

Under good fence, may be had at the FALLS PLANTATION, by the day, week or month, on moderate terms.

Cheſterfie'd (Aberdeen) June 4, 1789.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a bay HORSE about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and a blemiſh in the left eye, he is ſuppoſed to be about ten years old. Appraiſed to 81. GEORGE BIDD.

Three Guineas Reward.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the night of the 1ſt inſt.

Three ſilver WATCHES

Names and Numbers as follows, viz.

One ſilver watch, makers name M. Ranſom, London, No 1111.
One do. do. makers name B. Rogers, London, no number that I recollect.
One do. do. makers name D. Kedden, London, No. 763.

I will give the above reward for the whole of the watches, or one guinea each, if brought ſingular, and five pounds reward on conviction of the thief. THOMAS. C. MORRIS.

N. B. All watch-makers are deſired to ſtop the above watches ſhould they come in their poſſeſſion

T. C. M.

Richmond, July 21, 1789.

County Court CLERKS, MERCHANTS, SHERIFFS, NAVAL OFFICERS, And others may be furniſhed with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE, *By the* PRINTER, *hereof, viz.*

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.	EXECUTIONS.
SUBPOENAS.	EXECUTORS BONDS.
WRITS.	ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ATTACHMENTS.	ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTIONS BONDS, of four kinds.	APPEARANCE ditto.
	PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.	POWER of ATTORNEY's
NOTES of HAND.	SEAMAN's ARTICLES.
BILLS of EXCHANGE.	INDENTURES.
BILLS of LADING.	DUTY BONDS.
BILLS of SALE.	CLEARANCES.
DEEDS of TRUST.	PERMITS, &c.

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